

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, or claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended): A method for labeling nucleic acids, the method comprising:
 - a) contacting nucleic acid molecules with hydrogen peroxide and a redoxactive coordination complex for a time and at concentrations sufficient to produce nucleic acid single strand scission and free-aldehyde moieties on either the 5' or 3' end of the molecules at the site of scission;
 - b) reacting the aldehyde moieties with amine to produce a condensation product; and
 - c) labeling the condensation product.
2. (original): The method as recited in claim 1 wherein the step of labeling the condensation product further comprises:
 - a) reducing the condensation product; and
 - b) contacting the reduced condensation product with a chromophore.
3. (Currently Amended): The method as recited in claim 1 wherein the coordination complex is 1,10-phenanthroline-CuHCu(II), or bleomycin-Fe(III), or EDTA-Fe, or ascorbic acid-Cu, or methylene-blue-Cu, metallophorphyrin metalloporphrin, or combinations thereof.
4. (original): The method as recited in claim 1 wherein the amine is a primary amine.
5. (original): The method as recited in claim 1 wherein the amine is ethylene diamine or hydrazine or aminated biotin.

6. (original): The method as recited in claim 1 wherein the contacting step occurs in an anaerobic environment.

7. (original): The method as recited in claim 1 wherein the step of labeling the condensation product further comprises reducing the condensation product and cross-linking the reduced condensation product with a label in one reaction step.

8. (original): The method as recited in claim 1 wherein the step of contacting the nucleic acid molecules with redox-active coordination complex includes contacting the nucleic acid with a denaturing agent.

9. (Currently Amended): A method for modifying nucleic acids, the method comprising:

- a) contacting free radicals with the nucleic acids to produce single stranded scission, free nucleic acid bases and aldehyde forms of ribose and deoxyribose at either the 5' ends or 3' ends at the site of scission;
- b) contacting the aldehyde forms with an amine to produce a condensation product;
- c) reducing the condensation product; and
- d) labeling the reduced condensation product.

10. (Previously Presented): The method recited in claim 9 wherein the free radicals are produced by reacting hydrogen peroxide with chemical nucleases.

11. (Currently Amended): The method as recited in claim 10 wherein the chemical nucleases are coordination complexes selected from the group consisting of ~~1,10-phenanthro-line-CuII~~, 1,10-phenanthroline-Cu(II), bleomycin-Fe(III), EDTA-Fe, ascorbic acid-Cu, methylene-blue-Cu, ~~metallophorphyrin~~ metalloporphyrin, or combinations thereof.

12. (Previously Presented): The method recited in claim 9 wherein steps c and d occur simultaneously.

13. (Previously Presented): The method recited in claim 9 wherein step d occurs in anaerobic conditions.

14. (original): The method as recited in claim 9 wherein the nucleic acid is double stranded and wherein the step of contacting the free radicals with the nucleic acids is preceded by the addition of a double-strand weakening agent.

15. (original): The method as recited in claim 14 wherein the double-strand weakening agent is a denaturing agent selected from the group consisting of carbonic acid, urea, ethyl carbonate, cyanamide, urethane, and combinations thereof.

16. (original): The method as recited in claim 9 wherein the nucleic acid is modified at temperatures below the boiling point of water.

17. (original): The method as recited in claim 9 wherein the nucleic acid modification occurs at between 0 °C and 95 °C.

18. (original): The method as recited in claim 9 wherein the free radicals are contacted with the nucleic acids in an anaerobic atmosphere.